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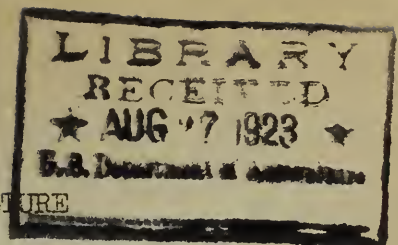
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Report F. S. 31

August 1923.

THE AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF EUROPE
Danube Basin

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

By

Louis G. Michael
Foreign Agricultural Economist

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1892

1. The first of the three volumes of the *History of the United States* by George Catlin, published in 1845, is a valuable work. It contains a detailed account of the life and customs of the Indians of the United States, and is one of the best authorities on the subject.

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General Instructions

1. The first object of the present work is to give a general view of the history of the human mind, from its earliest origin to the present time.
2. The second object is to show the progress of the human mind, from its earliest origin to the present time.
3. The third object is to show the progress of the human mind, from its earliest origin to the present time.
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10. The tenth object is to show the progress of the human mind, from its earliest origin to the present time.

THE END

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN HUNGARY

Brief of Report

	Page
Hungary is distinctly an Agricultural Country occupying the center of the great Hungarian Plain	1
Ninety-three and eight-tenths percent of the land is productive and fifty-five and one-tenth percent of the population are tillers of the soil	2
There has been a decrease of about two-million, two-hundred-thousand acres under field crops, but no corresponding decrease in meadows and pastures	3
There has been a drop of nearly two-million acres under cereals.....	5
Production of cereals has dropped from twenty-nine and six-tenths bushels per capita to seventeen and nine-tenths bushels	7
There has been a drop of twenty-two and eight-tenths percent in domestic animals. The heavy decrease was in sheep thirty-nine and one-tenth percent	8
Wheat production has decreased at about the same rate on the small farms as on the large estates.	9
Before the war the average wheat surplus of the territory now constituting the Republic of Austria was about twenty million bushels	13
Austria absorbed most of this wheat surplus	15
In 1921 the wheat surplus had decreased to 2,361,000 bushels	16
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In 1921 the rye surplus had decreased to 7,913,000 bushels	19

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Horses, 22.5 percent	56
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THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

1. The first of these is the question of the origin of the human race. It is a question which has been discussed for many years, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race has evolved from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community.
2. The second question is the question of the development of the human mind. It is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of the development of the mind from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community.
3. The third question is the question of the development of human culture. It is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of the development of culture from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community.
4. The fourth question is the question of the development of human language. It is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of the development of language from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community.
5. The fifth question is the question of the development of human art. It is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of the development of art from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community.
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9. The ninth question is the question of the development of human science. It is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of the development of science from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community.
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E R R A T A

In a strict sense of the word the term "republic," as used in the text of this report, is not applicable to the present form of government in Hungary. The republic established at the close of the war was replaced the following year by a soviet republic, which in turn was overthrown by the monarchist party. The present government is described as maintaining "the ancient constitutional form of the kingdom," although no king has been chosen. The head of the state, Admiral Horthy, is regent exercising the authority of a king, and in official documents Hungary is described as a monarchy.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY.

General Character of Country.

The present Hungarian republic consists of what remained of the Old Kingdom of Hungary after segregating from it the territories that were ceded to Roumania on the east, to Yugoslavia on the south, to Austria on the west, and to Czechoslovakia on the north. The present total area of the republic is 36,887 square miles. It had a population (1920) of 7,945,878, or 215 per square mile. Its capital, the dual city of Buda-Pest, the former on the west bank, the latter on the east bank of the Danube river, lies on the parallel passing between Seattle and Tacoma, Washington. It has a population of about a million.

Present Hungary occupies the great Hungarian plain through which, from north to south, flow two navigable rivers - the Danube and the Tisza. Eighty-eight and four tenths per cent of the people occupying this plain are of Magyar descent; that is, direct descendants of the Huns who conquered this territory in the 7th century and who have continuously occupied it for about thirteen hundred years. Seven per cent of the inhabitants are of German blood and two per cent are Slavs.

The western portion of the Republic is rolling to hilly and very fertile. The rainfall over most of this region averages from 24 to 40 inches. To the east, between the valleys of the Danube and the Tisza, the country is level to rolling with marches along the rivers. On the east bank for many miles back from the Danube, the soil is light and not suitable for wheat culture, so that the left bank of the Danube is famous for its rye called Pest-rye after the county of that name. Rainfall in

eastern Hungary ranges from 20 to 28 inches with areas averaging only from 16-20 inches. While all of the Republic of Hungary is suited to agriculture, the western portion is the region in which most of the exportable surpluses of wheat, rye, barley, and oats are produced.

In 1910, 4,190,527 or 55.1 per cent of the population depended upon agriculture as the source of their livelihood, 3,409,890, or 44.9 per cent were engaged in other occupations; 1,506,000 engaged in industry, 345,000 in commerce and banking, and 1,559,000 in traffic, public service, administration, etc.

The area of productive land in 1921, including forests,
was 21,500,000 acres, or 93.8 per cent.

The area of unproductive land was 1,421,000 acres, or
6.2 per cent.

Hungary is primarily an agricultural country, both by nature of her soil and climate, as well as by the percentage of her people occupied in tilling the soil.

The manner in which the land of the present republic was utilized, in 1921 contrasted with the manner in which the same area was utilized under the monarchy, is given in Table I.

TABLE I.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY: UTILIZATION OF LAND.

Classification	: Old Kingdom of Hungary : 1911	: Republic of Hungary* : Statistics of 1911.	: Republic of Hungary : 1921
	: 1,000 Acres : Per Cent	: 1,000 Acres : Per Cent	: 1,000 Acres : Per Cent
Cereals	23,084 : 74.3	9,778 : 73.2	8,168 : 59.2
Leguminous	72 : .2	24 : .2	68 : .5
Industrial plants	355 : 1.1	177 : 1.3	145 : 1.1
Tubers, roots, etc.	2,417 : 7.8	1,045 : 7.8	1,116 : 8.1
Vegetables	--- : ---	--- : ---	--- : ---
Forage plants	2,985 : 9.6	1,415 : 10.6	1,219 : 8.8
Other plants	337 : 1.1	172 : 1.3	520 : 3.8
Untilled (fallow land) ..	1,824 : 5.9	740 : 5.6	2,548 : 18.5
Plow land	31,074 : 100.0	13,351 : 100.0	13,784 : 100.0
Drop from pre-war			433
Increase in fallow land			1,808
Drop in land under crops			2,241
Plow lands	31,074 : 44.5	13,351 : 58.2	13,784 : 60.1
Meadows	6,722 : 9.7	1,706 : 7.4	1,046 : 7.2
Pastures	8,327 : 11.9	2,523 : 11.0	2,501 : 10.9
Gardens	927 : 1.3	246 : 1.1	246 : 1.1
Vineyards	701 : 1.0	499 : 2.2	539 : 2.4
Forests	18,249 : 26.2	3,094 : 13.5	2,714 : 11.8
Reeds	153 : .2	81 : 0.4	69 : 0.3
Unproductive	3,632 : 5.2	1,422 : 6.2	1,422 : 6.2
Total	69,785 : 100.0	22,922 : 100.0	22,921 : 100.0

* Boundaries of 1921.

These data show that the present territory of the Republic of Hungary was the heart of the agricultural section of the Old Kingdom; but was poor in forests. The relative area occupied by agricultural land, which was 44.5 per cent of the total area of the Monarchy, increased to 60.1 per cent of the total area of the Republic. The reason for this is that the outlying portions of the Old Kingdom

ceded to Roumania and Czechoslovakia were heavily timbered, while the portion that has become the Republic of Hungary embraced the treeless lands that lay toward the center of the Old Kingdom. The proportion of forest lands has decreased from 26.2 per cent under the Monarchy to 11.8 per cent under the Republic. In the Old Monarchy there were 152 acres of plow land per 100 inhabitants; in the Republic there are 176 acres. Little change has occurred on the Hungarian plain between the years 1916 and 1921 except that the forests have disappeared 1.7 per cent and the plow lands have increased 1.9 per cent. This does not mean that more lands have actually been put under the plow; because as we shall see much land is being left unplowed. This means that the land that may be plowed has slightly increased in about the same proportion that forests have dwindled.

The areas seeded to the leading agricultural products within the present boundaries of the Republic, contrasting the pre-war period 1911-15 with the latest years for which statistics are available, are given in Table II.

TABLE II.

AREA SEEDED IN REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

Crop	: Pre-war, 1911-15	: 1920	: 1921	: 1922
	: 1,000 : Per	: 1,000 : 1,000	: 1,000 : Per	: 1,000
	: Acres : Cent	: Acres : Acres	: Acres : Cent	: Acres
Wheat	: 3,745 : 38.3	: 2,662 : 2,888	: 34.1 : 2,854	
Rye (*)	: 1,676 : 17.2	: 1,475 : 1,341	: 15.9 : 1,340	
Bread cereals	: 5,421 : 55.5	: 4,137 : 4,229	: 50.0 : 4,194	
Barley	: 1,288 : 13.2	: 1,266 : 1,184	: 14.0 : 1,129	
Oats	: 862 : 8.8	: 802 : 835	: 10.5 : 818	
Corn	: 2,197 : 22.5	: 2,017 : 2,167	: 25.5 : 1,716	(**)
Total cereals	: 9,768 : 100.0	: 8,222 : 8,465	: 100.0 : 7,858	
Drop below prewar	: : : : : : : :			
average	: - : -	: -1,546 : -1,304	: : -1,910	
Percent of drop	: - : -	: 15.8 : 13.3	: : 19.6	
Potatoes	: 621 : :	: 626 : 665	: : 447	
Sugar beets	: 146 : :	: 77 : 103	: : 89	
Fodder beets	: 287 : :	: : 322	: : :	

(*) Includes maslin.

(**) Preliminary estimate reported by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture; but there is probably some error in reporting this figure as there is no reason for decreased acreage in corn. Indeed, in Western Hungary, the price for corn was higher than for wheat in 1921, due to a bad season. Compare 1920 with 1921 as to wheat and corn yields in the next table.

The average production for the pre-war period 1911-15 contrasted with that of the years 1920, 1921, and 1922 is given in Table III.

TABLE III.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY: PRODUCTION

Crop	Pre-war, 1911-15	1920	1921	1922
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Wheat	71,308	38,294	52,715	45,074
Rye (*)	30,825	20,564	23,177	21,443
Barley	31,892	22,585	21,408	20,876
Oats	29,863	22,307	21,964	22,268
Corn	60,800	50,156	31,703	32,493
Total	224,688	153,906	150,967	142,154
Potatoes	92,345	75,967	45,898	33,859
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Tons(**)</u>	<u>Tons(**)</u>	<u>Tons(**)</u>	<u>Tons(**)</u>
Sugar beets	1,598	703	598	632
Fodder beets ...	3,915	---	2,005	---

(*) Includes maslin. (**) Short tons.

TABLE IV.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY: YIELDS PER ACRE.

Crop	Pre-war, 1911-15	1920	1921	1922
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Wheat	19.0	14.4	18.3	15.8
Rye (*)	18.4	13.9	17.3	16.0
Barley	24.8	17.8	18.1	18.5
Oats	34.6	27.8	24.8	27.2
Corn	27.7	24.9	14.6	18.9
Total	23.0	18.7	17.8	18.1
Potatoes	148.7	121.4	69.0	75.7
	Short	Short	Short	Short
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Sugar beets	10.9	9.1	5.8	7.1
Fodder beets ...	13.6	---	6.2	---

(*) Includes maslin.

The low yields during 1920 and 1921 are due largely to seasonal causes; and to a lesser extent to lack of fertilizers and poorer cultural methods than employed before the war.

From the foregoing tables II and III we have the following distribution per one hundred inhabitants of areas seeded and production of the chief agricultural crops:

TABLE V.
REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY: AREA AND PRODUCTION
PER 100 INHABITANTS

Crop	Pre-war (*)		1920(**)		1921(**)		1922(**)	
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Wheat	49.3	938.2	33.5	481.9	36.3	663.4	35.9	567.3
Rye	22.1	405.6	18.6	258.8	16.9	291.7	16.9	269.9
Barley	16.9	419.6	15.9	284.2	14.9	269.4	14.2	262.7
Oats	11.3	392.9	10.1	280.7	11.1	276.4	10.3	280.2
Corn	28.9	800.0	25.4	631.2	27.3	398.9	21.6	408.9
Total...	128.5	2,956.3	103.5	1,936.8	106.5	1,899.8	98.9	1,789.0
Potatoes ...	8.2	1,215.0	7.9	956.1	8.4	577.6	5.6	426.1
		Short		Short		Short		Short
		<u>Tons</u>		<u>Tons</u>		<u>Tons</u>		<u>Tons</u>
Sugar beets...	1.9	21.0	1.0	8.8	1.3	7.5	1.1	8.0
Fodder beets..	3.8	51.5			4.1	25.2		

(*) Population of 1910 - 7,600,417.

(**) Population of 1920 - 7,945,878.

Referring to Table II, it is seen that there was a relative drop in the bread cereals wheat and rye from 55.5 per cent to 50 per cent. The great reduction in surplus wheat was due, however, chiefly to decreased production per acre as shown in Tables III and IV. The per-acre yield of all cereals has been materially below average during the last three years. The average prewar per acre yield of the five chief cereals was 23 bushels against 17.8 bushels in 1921 and 18.1 bushels in 1922.

The drop in cereal acreage in 1920 was 15.8 per cent below pre-war (1911-15); while according to the live stock census of 1920 the drop in cattle, horses, sheep, and swine was 22.8 per cent below the number given in the enumeration of 1911 as shown in the following table:

TABLE VI.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY: LIVESTOCK

Livestock :	1911 (*)			:	1920 (**)		
	Number	Per 1,000 : Inhabitants:	Per Cent		Number	Per 1,000 : Inhabitants:	Per Cent
Cattle	2,194,474	289	25.6	:	1,940,516	244	29.3
Horses	883,832	116	10.3	:	685,345	86	10.4
Sheep	2,299,463	302	26.8	:	1,339,389	169	20.2
Swine	3,191,868	420	37.3	:	2,652,744	334	40.1
Total....	8,569,637	1,127	100.0	:	6,617,994	833	100.0

Drop from pre-war average 1,951,643
Percent of drop 22.8

(*) Population of 1910 - 7,600,417.
(**) Population of 1920 - 7,945,878.

The great reduction (39.1 percent) was in numbers of grazing sheep:

Average number of sheep, 1911-15 2,299,463
Number of sheep, 1920 1,339,389
Decrease 960,074
Percent of decrease 41.8

Aside from sheep, the drop in other classes of livestock was the same as in area under cereals.

Average number of cattle, horses, and swine, 1911-15... 6,270,174
Numbers of cattle, horses, and swine, 1920..... 5,278,605
Decrease 991,569
Percent of decrease 15.8

Before discussing the significance of these decreases, both in field crop farming and in animal industry, it is well to examine briefly the difference between farming on large and small holdings:

LARGE ESTATE VERSUS PEASANT FARMING IN HUNGARY.

There does not appear to be any marked influence of the size of the farm (whether peasant or estate) upon the drop in wheat and rye acreage according to the unpublished data furnished by the Hungarian Central Statistical Bureau given below. By means of these data we are able to contrast the seeding of cereals on both large and small farms in 1914 with 1921.

TABLE VII.

HUNGARY: AREA SEEDED TO CEREALS ON THE LARGE ESTATES.

Crop	:	1914	:	1921
	:	<u>Acres</u> : <u>Percent</u>	:	<u>Acres</u> : <u>Percent</u>
Wheat	:	1,282,259: 39.4	:	881,084 : 33.2
Rye	:	563,813: 17.3	:	452,667 : 17.1
Bread cereals..	:	1,846,072: 56.7	:	1,333,751 : 50.3
Barley	:	403,618: 12.4	:	379,506 : 14.3
Oats	:	382,666: 11.8	:	350,996 : 13.2
Corn	:	620,028: 19.1	:	588,745 : 22.2
Total	:	3,252,384: 100.0	:	2,652,998 : 100.0

Drop below pre-war average 599,386
Percentage of drop 18.4

TABLE VIII.

HUNGARY: AREA SEEDED TO CEREALS BY THE PEASANTS

Crop	:	1914	:	1921
	:	Acres	:	Acres
	:	Percent	:	Percent
Wheat	:	2,310,642	:	1,815,459
Rye	:	1,114,584	:	917,613
Bread cereals	:	3,425,226	:	2,733,072
Barley	:	865,628	:	807,636
Oats	:	461,469	:	455,489
Corn	:	1,390,323	:	1,428,574
Total	:	6,142,646	:	5,424,771

Drop below pre-war average 717,875
 Percentage of drop 11.7

Referring to Table II we see that in 1921 the total drop in cereal area in Hungary is 13.3 per cent of the pre-war average. The general agricultural crisis following the period of bolshevism in 1918, which in turn was followed by the Roumanian invasion, is one of the prime causes of this decrease in the area under cereals. The estates responded to this and other influences to a greater degree than the peasants, the former dropping off 18.4 per cent while the latter seeded only 11.7 per cent less than pre-war. The relative drop in wheat and rye on both large and small holdings was about the same; from 56.7 per cent to 50.3 per cent in the one case and from 55.8 to 50.4 per cent in the other. Both estates and peasants increased the relative rate at which they seeded their fodder cereals; barley, oats, and corn. There appears to be a slight preference for oats on the estates where horse breeding is a specialty; and for corn on the peasant holdings where hog feeding is popular.

The heavy decreases in both cereal acreage and live stock indicates a general depression in agriculture affecting barley, oats, sheep, and horses on the estates and corn, cattle, and hogs among the peasants; while wheat and rye have dropped about equally in each case.

So many causes have united to influence the Hungarian agricultural depression that it is difficult to place an exact interpretation on the situation, or to venture an opinion as to how long it will continue in its present critical state.

The depreciation of the currency has caused the farmers to withhold stocks of grain from the market, excepting such as were absolutely necessary to sell for current expenses and taxes. They preferred to hold their wealth in a form that was stable rather than to exchange it for a constantly depreciating currency. This has accentuated the other factors tending to decrease areas seeded to wheat and rye and has affected estates and peasants in about the same manner. The estates are not seeding their extensive areas formerly under wheat and the peasants are not renting land to plant to crops that they formerly sold for cash. U. S. Consul Edwin C. Kemp of Budapest referring to the agricultural depression states: "This situation may be attributed, in part, to the land reform law which has caused certain areas, usually sown, to remain uncultivated in view of the attempt made by the government to divide the estates among inexperienced persons, with the result that very little land was leased to those peasants qualified to receive it under the law. ***** Well informed members of Hungarian agricultural circles believe that the Land Reform Law, if put into operation as intended by the government, will cause a very large amount of land to go out of production for some years to come." (See Appendix I for a full discussion of the Land Reform Act, by Digby A. Willson, U. S. Consul at Budapest.)

It is probable, however, that when the financial crisis through which the Republic is passing has been weathered the cereal areas will slowly swing back toward normal and that the present territory of the Republic of Hungary will produce about the same exportable surplus of wheat, rye, and other cereals that it produced before the war. We can not determine absolutely what that surplus was; but we can make an approximation that more or less approaches the actual facts.

W H E A T

PRE-WAR WHEAT BALANCE: OLD KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

In estimating the exportable surplus of wheat from year to year for the Old Kingdom of Hungary, as a whole, an average consumption factor of 292.6 pounds per capita per year was employed. The inhabitants of different districts of Old Hungary varied greatly in religion, race and diet, so that in discussing the surplus or deficit of any particular district a norm typical of the conditions of consumption of that district must be employed. The manner in which these norms are obtained is discussed on page 58 and following.

In the following table, the approximate average surplus or deficit of wheat for each of the land-divisions into which the Old Hungary was split is given separately:

TABLE IX.

HUNGARY: AVERAGE APPROXIMATE WHEAT BALANCE (1911-15)
In the Different Districts that Comprised the Old Hungarian Monarchy

District and Population	Area Sown	Seed Bushels	Produc- tion	Net : Produc- tion	Food : Require- ment	Surplus : or Deficit	Per Capita Consumption Per Year
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Republic of Hungary 7,606,224	3,745	10,640	71,308	60,568	40,462	+20,206	319.2*
Transylvania (ceded to Roumania)	2,324	6,912	36,020	29,108	26,705	+ 2,403	308.6
5,191,494							
Slovakia (ceded to Czechoslovakia)	761	2,264	13,758	11,494	9,758	+ 1,736	198.4
2,950,802							
Ruthenia (ceded to Czechoslovakia)	106	316	1,320	1,004	1,688	- 684	176.3
574,385							
Burgenland (ceded to Austria)	126	357	2,513	2,156	1,255	+ 901	253.6
296,891							
Croatia Slavonia (ceded to Yugo- slavia)	827	2,348	12,787	10,439	12,813	- 2,374	293.2
2,621,954							
Murji (ceded to Yugoslavia)	49	138	914	776	774	+ 2	253.6
183,122							
Voivodina (ceded to Yugoslavia)	1,329	3,774	24,879	21,105	7,262	+13,843	308.6
1,411,809							
Total, 20,836,681	9,267	26,749	163,499	136,750	100,717	+36,033	290.0

(*) Includes Budapest. The estimated per capita consumption of the 880,371 inhabitants of Budapest is 366 pounds of wheat and 75 pounds of rye per year. The rural population is estimated to consume about 313 pounds of wheat and about 79 pounds of rye.

Note: The populations in the foregoing table are the sum of the populations of the counties of each district according to the 1911 census. When a county was divided between the Republic of Hungary and one of the surrounding countries, the population accredited in Table IX to the segregated territory is the total population less the population in the portion of the county remaining to Hungary as published in "Statistikai Havi Kozlemenyek" Oct.-Dec. 1921. Where counties were divided between Roumania and another country the population of the Roumanian territory as given in "Dictionarul Transilvaniei, Banatului si Celorlalte Tinuturi Alipite", Cluj 1921, is taken as final. These figures differ from those published by Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia; but only by this procedure can an approximate balance be struck. For further discussion of the wheat and rye consumption norms of Hungary see note on page 58 and following.

Table IX indicates that more than half of the wheat surplus produced by the Old Kingdom of Hungary before the war originated within the confines of the present Republic of Hungary. More than a third of the wheat surplus originated in the Voivodina, now a district of Yugoslavia, lying in the valleys of the Danube and the Tisza. These rivers afford cheap water transportation to Austria and Bohemia.

The surpluses of Transylvania, ceded to Roumania; and of Slovakia, ceded to Czechoslovakia, ranged from about nine to fifteen per cent of the net production of each of these districts. These surpluses were commercially significant but small compared with Central Hungary of the Voivodina district.

The actual amount of the surplus of 36,033,000 bushels is statistical and is based upon an average consumption norm of 290.0 pounds per capita per year (compare 292.6 pounds as the average for the period 1909-13, page 58). During the period 1911-15 covered by table IX, page 13, the foreign agricultural trade of the Old Kingdom of Hungary was as follows:

TABLE X.

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN WHEAT
(Average 1911-15)

Country	:	Imports (+)	:	Exports (-)	:	Net
	:	<u>Bushels</u>	:	<u>Bushels</u>	:	<u>Bushels</u>
Austria	:	378,383	:	39,766,137	:	-39,387,754
Bosnia	:	221,243	:	1,491,206	:	- 1,269,963
France	:	-	:	28,913	:	- 28,913
Germany	:	26,966	:	155,443	:	- 128,477
Holland	:	-	:	22,909	:	- 22,909
Italy	:	-	:	15,384	:	- 15,384
England	:	23,865	:	177,852	:	- 153,987
Roumania	:	1,794,261	:	-	:	+ 1,794,261
Serbia	:	151,992	:	149,994	:	+ 1,998
Bulgaria	:	110,348	:	54,788	:	+ 55,560
Russia	:	19,783	:	-	:	+ 19,783
Montenegro	:	-	:	49,394	:	- 49,394
Brazil	:	-	:	38,242	:	- 38,242
Other countries	:	897	:	39,609	:	- 38,712
TOTAL	:	(+)2,727,738	:	(-)41,989,871	:	-39,262,133

DESTINATION OF THE EXPORTED WHEAT SURPLUS ORIGINATING IN
THE TERRITORY NOW COMPRISING THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY.

Some of the surplus produced in Voivodina and Transylvania was milled locally at the great roller mills of Arad, Temesvar and Czabadka, and the best grades of flour were exported to Austria, Germany and England taking advantage of the long cheap haul by water, via the Danube River. However, most of the domestic rail and water transportation was organized to concentrate grain at Budapest which is Hungary's greatest milling center. It is estimated that the capacity of the mills at Budapest, where the first roller-process mill in the world was installed, is greater than the wheat surplus producing capacity of the territory of the present Republic of Hungary.

Before the war the western counties of the present Hungarian Republic shipped an average of 1,490,000 bushels of wheat to Bosnia, 2,375,000 bushels to Croatia and 50,000 bushels to Montenegro. Seven hundred five thousand bushels of wheat were shipped annually to Ruthenia from adjacent counties in the northeast of present Hungary. These shipments to the southwest and northeast were by rail. About 15,557,000 bushels of wheat, (flour and grain) originating within the borders of present Hungary were shipped by rail and water to various districts of the Old Kingdom of Austria.- Galicia, Bucovina, Bohemia, Dalmatia and German Austria. In all approximately 20,206,000 bushels of wheat as grain and flour were shipped out of the territory now comprised within the present boundaries of the Hungarian Republic.

TABLE XI

STATISTICAL WHEAT BALANCE FOR CROP OF 1921.

Area sown	2,887,821	Acres
Production	52,715,454	Bushels
Seed	8,201,803	"
Net Production	44,513,651	"
Food Requirement of		
Budapest:	925,724 x 6.1 =	5,646,916 bu.
Provincial Hungary:	7,020,154 x 5.2 =	36,504,801 bu.
		<u>42,151,717</u> bushels
Indicated Statistical Surplus available for		
export: based on prewar consumption norms.	2,361,934	"

ACTUAL WHEAT EXPORTS DURING THE CAMPAIGN OF 1921-22.

During the campaign of 1921 to 1922 Hungary exported wheat and flour (calculated to a grain basis) to the following countries in the amounts indicated:

WHEAT EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.
July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922.

	Bushels
Exported to: German - Austria	5,425,017
Czechoslovakia	2,727,142
Switzerland	122,293
Yugoslavia	37,416
Italy	29,277
Fiume	25,952
Germany	24,133
Other countries	6,753
Total	8,397,983
Imports from: Roumania and	
Other countries	5,431
Net Export	8,392,552

From the foregoing data it is evident that Hungary exported 6,030,618 bushels more wheat than the statistical balance based upon prewar consumption rates indicates available for export in 1921. It is probable that the city populations were on much shorter rations during this period than normally before the war and were using substitutes. As indicated by the following paragraph the Hungarians are eating relatively more rye than before the war, thus proportionately more wheat should be available for export. For 1922 wheat and rye situation see page 20.

RYE.

The following table gives the average production, consumption and statistical exportable surplus during the period (1911-15).

TABLE XII.

HUNGARY: AVERAGE APPROXIMATE RYE BALANCE (1911-15)
In the Different Districts that Comprised the Old Kingdom of Hungary,

District	Area Sown	Seed Acres	Production Bushels	Net Production Bushels	Consumption Bushels	Surplus or Deficit Bushels	Per Capita Consumption Pounds Per Year
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Republic of Hungary:	1,676	5,099	30,825	25,726	10,711	+15,015	79
Transylvania (ceded to Roumania).....	313	952	5,107	4,155	4,088	+ 67	44
Slovakia (ceded to Czechoslovakia)...	510	1,627	9,074	7,447	6,970	+ 477	132
Ruthenia (ceded to Czechoslovakia)...	41	130	556	426	678	- 252	66
Burgenland (ceded to Austria).....	85	272	1,582	1,310	1,169	+ 141	220
Croatia-Slavonia (ceded to Yugoslavia).....	219	665	3,099	2,434	3,716	- 1,282	79
Murji (ceded to Yugoslavia).....	38	121	634	513	505	+ 8	154
Voivodina (ceded to Yugoslavia)	56	170	1,191	1,021	1,112	- 91	44
TOTAL	2,938	9,036	52,068	43,032	28,949	+14,083*	78

*Of this amount 73,669 bushels were used for industrial purposes.

It is probable that in former Hungarian territory outside the present confines of the Republic most of the rye produced was consumed locally. Both Ruthenia and Croatia imported rye in addition to that produced locally; the former balanced its deficit from the northeastern counties of what is now the Hungarian republic, the latter from the southwestern counties. The pre-war surplus produced within the present confines of the republic was about 15,015,000 bushels, and the per capita consumption was approximately 1.41

bushels per year. Hungary's foreign agricultural trade in rye during this period of 1911-15 (see Table XIII) showed a net export of 10,800,000 bushels which is about 3,200,000 bushels less than the available statistical surplus indicated in Table XII.

TABLE XIII

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN RYE
Average 1911-15

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Austria	86,420	10,796,316	(-) 10,709,896
Bosnia	-	128,843	- 128,843
France	-	5,071	- 5,071
Roumania	45,218	-	+ 45,218
Other Countries	2,527	1,078	+ 1,449
TOTAL	(+)134,165	(-)10,931,308	- 10,797,143

1921 RYE SITUATION

Employing the same consumption norm as in the foregoing estimates, we have the following balance in 1921.

STATISTICAL RYE BALANCE FOR CROP OF 1921.

Area sown	1,340,967	Acres
Production	23,176,594	Bushels
Seed	4,059,204	"
Net Production	19,117,390	"
Food Requirement:		
7,945,878 x 1.41	11,203,688	"
Indicated Statistical Surplus available for export based on prewar consumption norms....	7,913,702	"

During the period from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922, Hungary exported the following:

RYE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.
July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922.

		Bushels
Exported to:	German Austria	2,555,742
	Czechoslovakia	718,495
	Yugoslavia	20,471
	Switzerland	7,822
	Other countries	5,307
	Total Export	3,307,837

Imported from:	Roumania and	
	Other Countries	7,106
	Total Net Export	3,300,731

Thus Hungary had a statistical surplus of 4,533,512 bushels more rye for export from the crop of 1921 than was exported during the period July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922. This about balances the shortage in exportable wheat so that it is probable that Hungary has been substituting rye for wheat and so entered the 1922-23 campaign without any surplus stock of bread cereals on hand.

1922 WHEAT AND RYE SITUATION.

The production of both wheat and rye reported for 1922 is less than that for 1921. It is probable that Hungary exported but little home grown surplus of either cereal during 1922-23. Unless domestic consumption of wheat was cut down materially, there would be but little net surplus as indicated in Table XII.

TABLE XIV

PRELIMINARY WHEAT AND RYE BALANCE 1922.

Cereal	: Area	: Produc-	: Seed	: Net	: Food	: Deficit
	: Sown	: tion	:	: Produc-	: Require-	: or
				: tion	: ment	: Surplus
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Acres	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels
Wheat	: 2,854	: 45,074	: 8,066	: 37,008	: 42,152	: (-)5,144
Rye	: 1,340	: 21,443	: 4,053	: 17,390	: 11,283	: (+)6,107
				Net Statistical Surplus		: (+) 963

This is a preliminary estimate that may be modified by later revised returns by the Hungarian Government. It will be remembered that for the crop of 1921 there was an upward revision of the wheat production amounting to more than 5,000,000 bushels.

Note: The consumption norms employed in the above balances are approximately the same as those that have been employed by the Hungarian and Austrian Governments; but these balances as applied to the conditions of any one year must be very broadly interpreted, as brought out in Table XXXVIII, page 59.

PROSPECTS FOR 1923.

The International Institute of Agriculture gives a preliminary approximation of Hungary's 1923 production of wheat at 59,000,000 bushels and rye at 26,000,000 bushels. This is an increase over 1922 of 18,000,000 bushels.

CORN (MAIZE)

In the preceding paragraphs, when a balance was struck between the production and consumption of such cereals as wheat and rye through the use of the ~~empirical~~ average norm, such an approximate balance was a fairly good estimate. However, when we calculate such a balance between the production and consumption of the fodder grains - corn, barley and oats - and other crops the statistical surplus or deficit thus obtained is far less a real estimate than in the case of the bread cereals. The number of animals on feed and the average ration fed to each varies more from year to year than in the case of human beings.

The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture has worked out such balances for the entire Kingdom of Hungary and the data relative to local production and consumption appearing in the following pages are based upon unpublished statistics that have been furnished to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture by Dr. Ivan Nagy Councillor of the Hungarian Royal Ministry of Agriculture. In calculating the local consumption in each county the general average norm for the entire Kingdom has been modified so as to give a relatively true picture in the case of each district according to the reports of grain dealers and of local agricultural organizations.

TABLE XV

HUNGARY: AVERAGE APPROXIMATE CORN (MAIZE) BALANCE 1911-15

In the Different Districts that Comprised the Old Kingdom of Hungary.

District	Area Sown	Production	Seed	Net Production	Thousands bushels of corn fed to:	Food re- quirement: domestic of peas- ants of Roumanian: blood (a):	Total bushels: corn require- ment Deficit
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Republic of Hungary	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels		Bushels	Bushels
Transylvania	2,197	60,800	1,225	59,575	23,671	4,141	58,389
(Ceded to Roumania)	2,435	53,174	1,358	51,816	22,056	6,356	53,073
Slovakia							
(Ceded to Czecho- slovakia)	212	5,518	118	5,400	3,020	-	9,913
Ruthenia							
(Ceded to Czecho- slovakia)	135	1,931	75	1,856	617	333	2,896
Burgenland							
(Ceded to Austria)	42	1,123	24	1,099	1,548	53	2,761
Croatia							
(Ceded to Yugoslavia)	1,057	23,677	590	23,087	12,241	1,532	24,924
Murji							
(Ceded to Yugoslavia)	22	585	12	573	691	42	1,322
Voivodina							
(Ceded to Yugoslavia)	1,229	42,599	685	41,914	8,602*	2,202**	21,540
TOTAL Hungarian Kingdom	7,329	189,407	4,087	185,320	72,446	14,659	174,818
					76,387	11,326	+10,502

*3.4 pounds per head per day. **14.4 bushels per head per year (a) 110 pounds per capita per year for total population.

In the above table it is assumed that on the average the cattle of Hungary consumed yearly about 10.8 bushels per head except in Slovakia and Ruthenia where cattle and sheep are fed barley in lieu of corn and Voivodina where more corn is fed than in other districts. The ration fed to swine was reckoned at about 14.4 bushels per head per year (about 2.2 pounds per day) and presumes that two-thirds of the swine in the country are permanently on feed except in Voivodina where larger amounts of corn are fed swine and sheep. Sheep are reckoned to eat a yearly per head ration of 7.2 bushels assuming that one-fourth of the sheep of the country are continuously on grain feed.

It is probable that less corn was fed to live stock in Slovakia and that more was fed in Voivodina than the calculated amounts given above would indicate. That is to say, in Slovakia barley is a more usual hog feed than corn. These are the best figures available and, although not more than rough approximations, are given for what they are worth. The same holds true for the following balances for barley and oats, beets and potatoes.

In the districts other than Slovakia and Voivodina the surpluses and deficits are probably fair approximations of the facts. In addition to the above amounts of corn fed to live stock, about 5,151,000 bushels were used for industrial purposes. Thus we have a total of 5,351,000 bushels of corn as the average statistical net surplus during the period 1911-15. During this period the actual foreign agricultural trade of Hungary in corn was as follows:

TABLE XVI

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN CORN (MAIZE)
(Average 1911-15)

Country	:	Imports (+)	:	Exports (-)	:	Net
	:	Bushels	:	Bushels	:	Bushels
Argentina	:	466,111	:	-	:	(+) 466,111
Austria	:	164,873	:	11,073,288	:	(-) 10,908,415
Bosnia	:	208,075	:	862,195	:	(-) 654,120
Bulgaria	:	376,337	:	-	:	(+) 376,337
European Turkey	:	32,711	:	-	:	(+) 32,711
Germany	:	-	:	142,079	:	(-) 142,079
Italy	:	-	:	7,960	:	(-) 7,960
Montenegro	:	-	:	14,995	:	(-) 14,995
Roumania	:	3,710,023	:	-	:	(+) 3,710,023
Russia	:	53,367	:	-	:	(+) 53,367
Serbia	:	150,066	:	-	:	(+) 150,066
Other countries	:	1,764	:	9,271	:	(-) 7,507
TOTAL	:	(+) 5,163,327	:	(-) 12,109,788	:	(-) 6,946,461

Comparing the total net export of 6,946,000 bushels with the total net statistical surplus of 5,351,000 bushels a margin of difference of 1,595,000 bushels is obtained.

PRESENT CORN SITUATION IN THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC.

Before the war (1911-15) the statistical surplus produced within the present frontiers (1921) of the Republic of Hungary was about 1,595,000 bushels.

The statistical surpluses produced in the years 1921 and 1922 are compared in the following table:

	1921	1922
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Area Seeded	2,167,000	1,716,000
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Total Production	31,702,742	32,493,000
Seed Requirement	1,208,361	955,812
Net Production	30,494,381	31,537,188
Feed for Stock: 29,133,246		
Used Industrially: 1,125,921		
Total Domestic Consumption:	30,259,167*	30,259,167
Statistical Surplus	235,214	1,278,021

*Consumption is as reported by Hungarian Dept. of Agriculture in 1922

The actual import-export balance for the campaign of 1921-22 was:

Exported, from the crop of	Bushels
1921, to: Austria	104,293
Czechoslovakia	38,604
Germany	41,210
Other countries	201
Total Exports	184,308
Imported from: Roumania	31,774
Yugoslavia	26,376
Total Exports	58,150
Net Exports	126,158

The net export of corn in 1921 was 126,000 bushels or about half of the statistically indicated surplus. The surplus indicated for 1922 is five times as large as that of the preceding year, but the amount employed as the average requirement fed to stock in 1922 is the same as was calculated for 1921 and does not take into account the possible increases in live stock during the period July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923. It is well to note that the amount of corn fed to live stock in 1921 was very much

below the pre-war average.

Bushels of corn fed to live-stock within the present boundaries of the Republic of Hungary in 1911-15:	58,389,000
Estimated bushels fed in 1921	<u>29,133,246</u>
Difference due probably to fewer animals on feed	29,255,754

The area under corn was about pre-war in 1921, but fell off in 1922. This falling off was counterbalanced by an increase in yield over the former year. But, even though the indicated statistical surplus of 1,278,000 bushels in 1922 is more than the pre-war average of 1,186,000 bushels (see table XIII), it is no indication that the corn balance has reached normal. It is reported that the number of animals on feed has been increased and the most recent consular report from Budapest states that the peasants are marketing their cattle on account of insufficient fodder and forage. The tendency has been to hold too many animals on feed.

BARLEY

The following table, giving the average production, consumption and surplus or deficit balance for barley for the period 1911-15 is based upon the amounts of barley fed to swine in all districts except Voivodina; where corn is used for feeding live stock.

TABLE XVII

HUNGARY: AVERAGE APPROXIMATE BARLEY BALANCE 1911-15.
In the Different Districts that Comprised the Old Kingdom
of Hungary.

District	Area	Production	Seed	Net Production	Barley fed to 1/3 of swine stock	Surplus or Deficit
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Republic of Hungary	1,288	31,892	3,734	28,158	17,836	(+) 10,322
Transylvania (Ceded to Roumania)	341	7,596	988	6,608	8,437	(-) 1,829
Slovakia (Ceded to Czechoslovakia)	931	23,842	2,700	21,142	16,083	(+) 5,059
Ruthenia (Ceded to Czechoslovakia)	15	394	43	351	734	(-) 383
Burgenland (Ceded to Austria)	80	2,276	233	2,043	677	(+) 1,366
Croatia-Slavonia (Ceded to Yugoslavia)	156	2,355	452	1,903	1,903	(a)
Murji (Ceded to Yugoslavia)	14	338	40	298	344	(-) 46
Voivodina (Ceded to Yugoslavia)	115	3,087	334	2,753	-	(+) 2,753
TOTAL Hungarian Kingdom	2,940	71,780	8,524	63,256	46,014	(+) 17,242

(a) Total production used industrially or fed within the district.

It is assumed that 16.72 bushels per head per year for one-third the total number of swine in the country, except in Slovakia where barley is fed to all classes of live stock in lieu of corn (maize); while in Croatia-Slavonia and Voivodina little or no barley is fed to cattle, swine or sheep, which receive a ration of corn in addition to hay or pasturage.

In addition to the barley fed to live stock, it is estimated that 5,726,000 bushels were used yearly for industrial purposes. Thus we have a total of 11,516,000 bushels of barley as the average statistical net surplus during the period 1911-15. During this period Hungary's actual foreign

trade in barley was as follows:

TABLE XVIII

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN BARLEY
Average 1911-15

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Austria	342,512	9,227,555	(-) 8,885,043
Bosnia	-	166,406	(-) 166,406
Bulgaria	59,694	-	(+) 59,694
Brazil	-	21,660	(-) 21,660
England	-	272,052	(-) 272,052
France	-	24,058	(-) 24,058
Germany	-	1,393,955	(-) 1,393,955
Holland	-	82,457	(-) 82,457
Italy	-	122,769	(-) 122,769
Roumania	135,794	30,051	(+) 105,743
Serbia	33,436	39,288	(-) 5,852
Switzerland	-	181,498	(-) 181,498
Other countries	2,884	79,568	(-) 76,684
TOTALS	(+)574,320	(-)11,641,317	(-)11,066,997

The best brewing barley was produced in the northern provinces, Pozsony, Nyitra, Bars and Hont, and about a third of Hungary's export barley came from this region. Some of the barley grown in Voivodina and Burgenland also entered into foreign trade. The surplus produced within the confines of the present Republic of Hungary entered into domestic trade with Transylvania and was exported to Austria.

THE BARLEY SITUATION IN THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC.

Before the war (1911-15) the statistical surplus produced within the present (1921) frontiers of the Republic of Hungary was about 10,000,000 bushels.

The statistical surpluses produced in the years 1921 and 1922 are compared in the following tables:

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Area Seeded	1,184	1,129
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Total Production	21,408	20,876
Seed Requirement	<u>3,434</u>	<u>3,274</u>
Net Production	17,974	17,602
	<u>Bushels</u>	
Feed for Stock: 14,823,658		
Used industrially: <u>1,258,459</u>		
Total Domestic Consumption	<u>16,082</u>	<u>16,082</u>
Statistical Surplus	1,892	1,520

The actual net import-export balance was:

Net Export to:	<u>1921</u>
	<u>Bushels</u>
Austria	591,710
Czechoslovakia	23,566
France	34,153
Germany	66,776
Italy	156,545
Poland	12,438
Yugoslavia	86,861
Switzerland	13,026
Other countries	<u>23,084</u>
Total	1,008,159

The net export of barley in 1921 was about 1,000,000 bushels or somewhat more than half of the statistical surplus. The surplus indicated for 1922 is a little less than for 1921 and only 1/7th of the pre-war normal that was produced within the present confines of the republic.

OATS

The following table of production balanced against consumption of oats (assumed to be fed to horses except as noted) shows the approximate average surplus or deficit by districts for the period 1911-15.

TABLE XIX

HUNGARY: AVERAGE APPROXIMATE OATS BALANCE 1911-15.
In the Different Districts that Comprised the Old Kingdom of Hungary.

District	Area	Production	Seed	Net Production	Oats fed to Horses and other Livestock	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Republic of Hungary	862	29,863	3,751	26,112	22,272	(+) 3,840
Transylvania (ceded to Roumania)	770	22,622	3,347	19,275	16,845	(+) 2,430
Slovakia (ceded to Czechoslovakia)	552	15,407	2,400	13,007	11,426	(+) 1,581
Ruthenia (ceded to Czechoslovakia)	96	1,987	417	1,570	1,311	(+) 259
Burgenland (ceded to Austria)	50	1,940	220	1,720	804	(+) 916
Croatia-Slavonia (ceded to Yugoslavia)	257	5,359	1,117	4,242	4,376	(-) 134
Murji (ceded to Yugoslavia)	16	578	71	507	332	(+) 175
Voivodina (ceded to Yugoslavia)	362	14,328	1,573	12,755	10,555	(+) 2,200
TOTAL Hungarian Kingdom	2,965	92,084	12,896	79,188	67,921	(+) 11,267

In estimating oats consumption for horses the Hungarian government employed the norm of 2.2 pounds per day per head except in Slovakia where oats were fed to other animals. It is evident that in oat-deficit districts, as Croatia-Slavonia and the Banat, that oats are fed only to horses and

that corn and barley are used as substitutes for oats as horse feed to as great an extent as possible. Also it is probable that in oat-excess producing districts the locally produced oats are fed to animals other than horses rather than that corn and barley should be imported as stock feed from other districts. For example, the Roumanian government estimates that the consumption of oats in Transylvania is about 105 pounds per capita of population per year; this would be equivalent to 33 bushels per head of horses per year or a total of 16,845,000 bushels for the district. Employing the Hungarian norm of 2.2 pounds per head per day, which is the average for the Old Kingdom as a whole, gives a total oats consumption of 6,439,000 bushels for the district of Transylvania, which is obviously too low since before the war Transylvania imported oats from the Old Kingdom of Roumania (see Table XX). In striking the oat balance in the above table it has been assumed that the average amount of oats fed annually to stock in the territory now comprised within the frontiers of the Republic of Hungary was 25.2 bushels per head, the norm now used by the Hungarian government, (number of horses as in Table XXXV), but in other parts of Hungary 33 bushels as estimated for Transylvania by the Roumanian government, except in Voivodina where the norm used is 36.5; in Slovakia it is 47, and in Croatia-Slavonia it is 12.5 bushels. Even this consumption per head is somewhat low as will be seen by comparing the statistical surplus indicated in the above table with the actual average exports during the five year period 1911-15.

During this period the actual foreign trade in oatst
was as follows:

TABLE XX

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN OATS.
(Average 1911-15)

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Argentina	13,166	-	(+) 13,166
Austria	317,332	8,688,832	(-) 8,371,500
Bosnia	524,495	238,248	(+) 286,247
Bulgaria	5,050	13,372	(-) 8,322
European Turkey	15,350	-	(+) 15,350
Germany	16,858	-	(+) 16,858
Italy	-	12,559	(-) 12,559
Roumania	273,329	-	(+) 273,329
Russia	14,585	-	(+) 14,585
Serbia	55,377	36,569	(+) 18,808
Other Countries	152	18,202	(-) 18,050
Totals	1,235,694	9,007,782	(-) 7,772,088

Comparing the statistical average surplus with the actual average
net exports we have:

	Thousand <u>Bushels</u>
Statistical average surplus 1911-15	11,304
Average net export 1911-15	<u>7,772</u>
Average statistical excess surplus of trade and stocks.....	3,532

Although oats were grown everywhere in the Old Kingdom of Hungary, there were only four regions where they were produced in sufficiently large quantities of a quality to be recognized by distinct trade names abroad. These districts were:

1. Batchka (now, in part, a district of Voivodina)
The acreage seeded to oats in Batchka was very great, fully twice that of all Croatia-Slavonia.
2. The West Danube Counties.
3. Upper Hungary, now Slovakia, whose oats were not prized so highly as those of the other regions.
4. The Uplands of Transylvania called "Seven-Mountains"
The oats from this district entered largely into domestic trade, under the name of "Sebenberger."

OATS SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

Before the war (1911-15) the statistical surplus produced within the present frontiers of Hungary was about 4,000,000 bushels.

The statistical surplus produced during the years 1921 and 1922 are compared in the following table:

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY: OATS

	1921 Thousand Acres	1922 Thousand Acres
Area Seeded	885	818
	Thousand Bushels	Thousand Bushels
Total Production	21,964	22,268
Seed Requirement	<u>3,849</u>	<u>3,558</u>
Net Production	18,115	18,710
Feed for Stock	<u>17,234</u>	<u>17,234</u>
Statistical Surplus	881	1,476

The actual net import-export balance was as follows:

	Season of 1921-22 Bushels
Export to:	
Austria	604,701
Czechoslovakia	35,019
Switzerland	1,378
Other countries	<u>1,798</u>
Total export	642,896
Import from:	
Germany	5,560
Other countries	<u>248</u>
Total import	5,808
Net export	<u>637,088</u>

It is probable that the number of animals on feed have been materially increased during the past year so that the above surplus from the 1922 crop which is based upon the same consumption rate as 1921 will probably be less than indicated and the export up to July 1923 will not vary much from that of the preceding campaign.

P O T A T O E S

The following balance of production against consumption of potatoes for human food is the average for the years 1911-1915.

TABLE XXI.

HUNGARY: AVERAGE APPROXIMATE POTATO BALANCE 1911-15.

In the Different Districts that Comprised the Old Kingdom of Hungary.

District	Area	Pro- duction	Seed	Net Pro- duction	Required for home consump- tion.	Surplus(+ or Deficit(-)
	Thousand Acres	Thousand Bushels	Thousand Bushels	Thousand Bushels	Thousand Bushels	Thousand Bushels
Republic of Hungary	621	72,726	16,053	56,673	55,014	+ 1,659
Transylvania (Ceded to Roumania)	195	21,401	5,043	16,358	37,428	- 21,070
Slovakia (Ceded to Cze- choslovakia)	572	76,292	14,780	61,512	21,808	+ 39,704
Ruthenia (Ceded to Cze- choslovakia)	73	6,763	1,886	4,877	4,292	+ 585
Burgenland (Ceded to Austria)	35	4,540	893	3,647	2,177	+ 1,470
Croatia-Slavonia (Ceded to Yugoslavia)	199	19,769	5,139	14,630	18,979	- 4,349
Murji (Ceded to Yugoslavia):	13	1,564	349	1,215	978	+ 237
Voivodina (Ceded to Yugo- slavia)	49	6,254	1,254	5,000	10,149	- 5,149
Total Hungarian Kingdom...	1,757	209,309	45,397	163,912	150,825	+ 13,087

The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture estimates that the average yearly consumption of potatoes as food throughout the Old Kingdom was about 7.3 bushels per capita or 150,800,000 bushels. In addition 10,100,000 bushels were used for industrial purposes:- starch, alcohol, etc. This left a statistical surplus of about 2,985,000 bushels that was available for shipment abroad

being absorbed for the greater part by Austria. From the following table it will be seen that the actual net potato exports during this five year period 1911-15 amounted to 3,161,000 bushels.

During this pre-war period the actual foreign trade in potatoes was as follows:

TABLE XXII

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN POTATOES
(Average 1911-15)

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Austria.....	225,226	3,031,237	(-) 2,806,011
Bosnia.....	-	114,808	(-) 114,808
England.....	3,887	-	(+) 3,887
France.....	-	45,907	(-) 45,907
Germany.....	151,629	261,583	(-) 109,954
Greece.....	2,660	-	(+) 2,660
Italy.....	58,697	23,762	(+) 34,935
Roumania.....	-	35,983	(-) 35,983
Russia.....	13,558	24,600	(-) 11,042
Serbia.....	-	20,936	(-) 20,936
Tunis.....	-	6,684	(-) 6,684
Other Countries.....	3,689	54,435	(-) 50,746
Total.....	459,346	3,619,935	(-) 3,160,589

POTATO SITUATION IN THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC

Before the war (1911-15) the statistical potato surplus produced within the present frontiers (1921) of the Republic of Hungary was about 1,659,000 bushels.

The statistical surpluses produced during the years 1921 and 1922 are compared in the following table:

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY: POTATOES.

	1921 Thousand Acres	1922 Thousand Acres
Area seeded	665	447
	Thousand Bushels	Thousand Bushels
Total Production.....	45,898	33,859
Seed Requirement.....	<u>17,175</u>	<u>11,550</u>
Net Production.....	28,723	22,309
Food and feed 21,021.....		21,021
Industrial uses <u>4,079</u>		
Statistical surplus.....	<u>25,100</u> 3,623	<u>1,288*</u>

*No allowance made for potatoes used industrially.

The actual net import-export balance was as follows:

	Season of 1921-22 Bushels
Exported to:	
Austria.....	160,903
Switzerland.....	5,879
Czechoslovakia.....	<u>1,143</u>
Total Exports	167,925
Imported from:	
Italy.....	20,540
Germany.....	<u>709</u>
Total Imports	21,249
Net Exports	<u>146,676</u>

SUGAR BEETS

TABLE XXIII

HUNGARY: AVERAGE BALANCE (1911-15) BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND FACTORY RUN OF SUGAR BEETS.

In the Different Districts that Comprised the Old Kingdom of Hungary.

District	: Area	: Production	: Seed	: Net	: Sugar Beets	: Surplus
	: Acres.	: Tons*	: Tons*	: Tons*	: worked up	: (+) or
					: by	: Deficit
					: factories.	: (-)
					: Tons*	: Tons*
Republic of Hungary	: 145,515	: 1,598,282	: 1,813	: 1,596,469	: 1,364,576	: +231,893
Transylvania	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
(Ceded to Roumania)	: 32,809	: 366,790	: 410	: 366,380	: 200,613	: +165,767
Slovakia	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
(Ceded to Czechoslovakia)	: 165,226	: 1,693,094	: 2,066	: 1,691,028	: 1,593,375	: + 97,653
Ruthenia	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
(Ceded to Czechoslovakia)	: 467	: 3,012	: 8	: 3,004	: -	: + 3,004
Burgenland	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
(Ceded to Austria)	: 18,846	: 227,984	: 236	: 227,748	: 229,196	: - 1,448
Croatia-Slavonia	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
(Ceded to Yugoslavia)	: 11,811	: 88,768	: 147	: 88,621	: 110,995	: - 22,374
Burji	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
(Ceded to Yugoslavia)	: 1,488	: 16,791	: 20	: 16,771	: -	: + 16,771
Voivodina	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
(Ceded to Yugoslavia)	: 24,013	: 295,751	: 300	: 295,451	: 154,712	: +140,739
Total Hungarian Kingdom	: 400,175	: 4,290,472	: 5,000	: 4,285,472	: 3,653,467	: 632,005

*Short Tons.

The former frontier between Old Hungary and Old Austria was no barrier against the farmers of one country producing beets for factories located in the other. About 56,000 tons of beets were sent annually by Austrian farmers to Hungarian sugar factories near which they were located; while Hungarian farmers sent about 189,000 tons to Austrian sugar factories because they were nearer to these than to factories on Hungarian territory. About 7,000 tons were shipped annually to Bosnia and 133,000 tons were used industrially for purposes other than sugar manufacture and some beets were fed to live stock.

When the frontiers of the Republic were finally determined these frontiers did not follow old state or county lines but cut across bordering counties and towns irregularly. In some cases a farmer found himself living in one country and his fields in another. The railroads were also uneconomically cut up. It is to be expected that the beet sugar industry has been injured. Factories are cut off from their former sources of supply and farmers find a customs house between themselves and their former market.

It is too early to judge the extent of the effect that these changes of frontiers will have upon the beet sugar industry. However, the situation in the Republic of Hungary is indicated in the following table:

HUNGARY'S POST-WAR DROP IN SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION.

	: Area	: Production	: Seed	: Net Production	: Yield per Acre
	: Acres	: Tons*	: Tons*	: Tons*	: Tons*
Average 1911-15	: 145,515	: 1,598,282	: 1,813	: 1,596,469	: 10.98
1921	: 102,917	: 598,488	: 1,286	: 597,202	: 5.82
Difference.....	: 42,598	: 999,794	: :	: :	: 5.16
Percent of drop compared with pre-war..	: 29.3	: 62.6	: :	: :	: 47.0

*Short Tons.

Comparing 1921 with Pre-war there has been a drop of 29.3 percent due for the most part to the general economic situation. The great reduction of 62.6 percent in production is due largely to climatic and other factors. There is no record of the factory run in 1921.

1922 SITUATION.

In 1922 the acreage under sugar beets dropped from 102,917 to 64,303; but the yield increased from 5.82 to about 9.2 short tons per acre. This brought the total yield up to 589,274 short tons or about what it was the previous year.

FODDER BEETS.

TABLE XXIV

HUNGARY: AVERAGE BALANCE (1911-15) BETWEEN PRODUCTION AND ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF FODDER BEETS.

In Different Districts that Comprised the Old Kingdom of Hungary.

District	Area	Production	Seed	Net Production
	Acres.	Tons *	Tons *	Tons*
Republic of Hungary	286,735	3,915,302	3,071	3,912,231
Transylvania				
(Ceded to Roumania)	76,468	1,082,891	822	1,082,069
Slovakia				
(Ceded to Czechoslovakia)	77,737	985,412	834	984,578
Ruthenia				
(Ceded to Czechoslovakia)	5,426	53,956	60	53,896
Burgenland				
(Ceded to Austria)	17,685	251,599	190	251,409
Croatia-Slavonia				
(Ceded to Yugoslavia)	19,370	116,921	206	116,715
Murji				
(Ceded to Yugoslavia)	4,571	62,082	49	62,033
Voivodina				
(Ceded to Yugoslavia)	18,918	316,577	202	316,375
Total Hungarian Kingdom	506,910	6,784,740	5,434	6,779,306

*Short Tons.

The average consumption of fodder beets per head of live stock has been calculated for the old Kingdom of Hungary as a whole; but it is improbable that any great amount of these beets entered into domestic or foreign trade. For the most part they were fed locally, the number of live stock fed varying with the supply of beets. A relatively small amount of beets were used industrially averaging about 237,000 tons per year, and about 10,000 tons were exported each year. However most of the product did not leave the farm upon which it was grown.

FODDER BEETS IN THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY.

In 1921 there was an increase over the pre-war (1911-15) average acreage under fodder beets amounting to about 12.2 per cent. The total yield of fodder beets in 1921 due to a drop of 54.7 per cent in yield per acre was 48.8 per cent below the 1911-15 average as shown in the following table:

	: Area	: Production	: Yield per acre
	: Acres	: Short Tons	: Short Tons
Average 1911-15	: 286,735	: 3,915,302	: 13.7
1921	: 321,721	: 2,005,231	: 6.2
Increase or decrease	: (+) 34,986	: (-) 1,910,071	: (-) 7.5
Percent of increase or decrease compared with	:	:	:
Pre-war	: (+) 12.2	: (-) 48.8	: (-) 54.7

There is no available information relative to the crop of 1922.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Before the war Animal Industry centered about sheep, swine, cattle and horses, in the order named, if we base the importance of each on the numbers of animals per each 1000 inhabitants.

Live Animals in the Old Kingdom of Hungary.

	: Total Number 1911	: Per Thousand
	:	: Inhabitants.
Sheep.....	: 8,548,172	: 410
Swine.....	: 7,579,833	: 364
Cattle.....	: 7,318,776	: 351
Horses.....	: 2,350,780	: 113

Since different districts of the Old Kingdom were inhabited by peoples of varying racial characteristics and with different agricultural customs and since due to soil and climatical differences the nature of the field crops grown also varied, it is therefore, to be expected that the kinds and breeds of livestock produced in different regions also differed somewhat.

Sheep herding was the leading animal industry in Transylvania; horses and swine led in the territory that is now the Republic of Hungary and in the corn belt, eastern Croatia-Slavonia and Voivodina; while cattle ranked first in Slovakia, Ruthenia, Burgenland and Murji. The distribution of live stock throughout the Old Kingdom of Hungary is shown in the following table:

HUNGARY: CLASSIFICATION OF LIVESTOCK 1911

In Different Districts that Comprised the Old Kingdom of Hungary

District	: Number of Cattle	: thou: sand of Horses	: Per : sand : of in:	: Number of Swine	: Per : sand : of in:	: Number of Sheep	: Per : sand : of in:	: Total of in:	: hab- : Number hab-	: Cattle : Hab-	: Horses : itants	: Swine : tants	: Sheep : itants
Republic of Hungary	1,000	884	116	3,192	420	2,299	302	8,569	1,127	25.6	10.3	37.3	26.8
(ceded to Roumania)	2,045	394	511	1,510	291	3,529	680	7,595	1,463	26.9	6.7	19.9	46.5
Slovakia (ceded to Czechoslovakia)	1,120	380	243	720	244	1,021	346	3,104	1,052	36.1	7.8	23.2	32.9
Ruthania (ceded to Czechoslovakia)	229	398	40	85	149	185	322	539	938	42.5	7.4	15.8	34.3
Burgenland (ceded to Austria)	144	483	24	121	408	29	99	318	1,072	45.1	7.7	38.0	9.2
Croatia-Slavonia (ceded to Yugoslavia)	1,135	433	350	1,164	444	851	324	3,500	1,335	32.4	10.0	33.3	24.3
Murji (ceded to Yugoslavia)	64	350	10	61	336	23	126	158	867	40.4	6.3	38.7	14.6
Vojvodina (ceded to Yugoslavia)	388	275	289	727	515	611	433	2,015	1,428	19.3	14.3	36.1	30.3
Total	7,319	351	2,351	7,580	364	8,548	410	25,798	1,238	28.4	9.1	29.4	33.1

C A T T L E

The number of cattle of different classes that were found in the Old Kingdom of Hungary are given in the following table:

TABLE XXVI

HUNGARY: CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER (1911) OF CATTLE.

In Different Districts That Comprised The Old Kingdom of Hungary.

District	: Bulls	: Cows	: Oxen	: Heifers	: Calves	: Total
	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number
Republic of Hungary.....	78,615:	920,842:	672,484:	410,502:	112,031:	2,194,474
Transylvania (Ceded to Roumania).....	37,753:	850,993:	687,294:	291,417:	177,228:	2,044,685
Slovakia (Ceded to Czechoslovakia).....	23,308:	526,790:	302,651:	200,635:	66,711:	1,120,095
Ruthenia (Ceded to Czechoslovakia).....	2,592:	100,840:	68,925:	36,118:	20,508:	228,983
Burgenland (Ceded to Austria).....	5,975:	64,953:	36,814:	29,823:	5,947:	143,512
Croatia-Slavonia (Ceded to Yugoslavia).....	27,170:	512,221:	294,001:	196,366:	105,099:	1,134,857
Murji (Ceded to Yugoslavia).....	3,363:	29,299:	15,475:	12,751:	3,187:	64,075
Voivodina (Ceded to Yugoslavia).....	14,471:	173,661:	97,645:	84,207:	18,111:	388,095
Total.....	193,247:	3,179,599:	2,175,289:	1,261,819:	508,822:	7,318,776

The red mottled cattle of the Triburg type are the most prevalent though the Grey Swiss and Semental types are also well established. These improved breeds have in recent years been crowding out the native Hungarian variety; which, although making "excellent yoke oxen, admitting of no comparison with the others, develops slowly, fattens with difficulty, and yields proportionately little first class meat." East of the Danube are found large numbers of Buffaloes in increasing ratio until in Transylvania among the primitive Roumanian peasantry they form 6.78 per cent of the horned cattle. Fifty six and a half per cent of the cattle in the Old Kingdom were of Swiss descent.

TABLE XXVII

HUNGARY: BREEDS AND NUMBER (1911) OF CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS THAT COMPRISED THE OLD KINGDOM.

Districts	Breed and percent of total cattle including buffaloes									
	Hungarian		Swiss		Buffaloes		Other Cattle		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Republic of Hungary.....	619,288	28.1	1,395,398	63.2	12,374	0.6	179,788	8.1	2,206,848	
Transylvania (Ceded to Rumania)...	942,648	43.2	823,606	37.7	138,870	6.4	278,431	12.7	2,183,555	
Slovakia (Ceded to Czechoslovakia)...	84,068	7.5	941,910	84.0	737	0.1	94,117	8.4	1,120,832	
Buthenia (Ceded to Czechoslovakia)...	67,453	29.3	36,851	16.0	1,418	0.6	124,679	54.1	230,401	
Burgenland (Ceded to Austria)....	4,787	3.3	130,934	91.0	337	0.3	7,791	5.4	143,849	
Croatia-Slavonia (Ceded to Yugoslavia).....	162,085	14.3	628,143	55.3	195	$\frac{a}{v}$	344,629	30.4	1,135,052	
Burji (Ceded to Yugoslavia)....	2,334	3.6	59,611	92.9	101	0.2	2,130	3.3	64,176	
Voivodina (Ceded to Yugoslavia)...	152,343	39.1	203,030	52.1	1,356	0.4	32,722	8.4	389,451	
Total.....	2,035,006	27.2	4,219,483	56.5	155,388	2.1	1,064,287	14.2	7,474,164	

$\frac{a}{v}$ Less than .05 of 1%.

With the improvement of meadow land and the cultivation of upland pastures, with the increased seeding of forage crops, animal industry was increasing very rapidly before the war. During the war period the herds were greatly depleted.

In 1920 the number of cattle in the Republic of Hungary as compared with 1911 were:

CATTLE	1911	1920
Bulls.....	78,615	100,907
Cows.....	920,842	849,946
Heifers and Oxen.....	1,082,986	989,663
Calves	112,031	-----
Total.....	2,194,474	1,940,516
Difference.....		253,958
Percent of Difference.....		11.6

In 1920 there were 11.6 percent less cattle in the Republic of Hungary than in the same territory in 1911; while the drop in cereal acreage below pre-war (1911-15) was 15.8 percent in 1920, 13.3 percent in 1921 and 19.6 percent in 1922. While there has been some increase in the production of forage there has not been in Hungary an increase in pastures and meadows (see Table I) such as we find in all other countries of south eastern Europe. A report under date of April 5, 1923 of United States Consul Edwin C. Kemp from Budapest states: "A shortage of forage for stock is reported to be of sufficient importance to move the Minister of Agriculture to occupy himself with the increase of pasture land in connection with the agrarian reform. Many farmers are reported to have sold their stock to butchers, retaining only such as are necessary for the spring cultivation." This indicates that the increase of cattle during 1921 was in excess of forage production possibilities and that the upper limit was approached if not reached in 1922-23. Actual numbers are not available.

The pre-war foreign trade in cattle of the Old Hungarian Kingdom is shown in the following table:

TABLE XXVIII

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN CATTLE
(Average 1911-1915.)

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
Austria.....	19,012	275,460	(-) 256,448
Bosnia.....	2,838	4,786	(-) 1,948
Denmark.....	3,943	-	(÷) 3,943
Germany.....	835	11,844	(-) 11,009
Holland.....	1,554	-	(÷) 1,554
Roumania.....	5,164	166	(÷) 4,998
Sweden.....	120	-	(÷) 120
Switzerland.....	886	214	(÷) 672
Other Countries....	137	131	(÷) 6
Total.....	34,489	292,601	(-) 258,112

From a total of 7,318,776 head of cattle, the average export during the five year period 1911-15 was 258,112 or 3.5 per cent of the total of the census of 1911.

TABLE XXIX

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN CATTLE, 1921.

Country	Imports (÷)	Exports (-)	Net
Austria	-	22,197	(-) 22,197
Czechoslovakia	139	-	(÷) 139
Germany	-	5,848	(-) 5,848
Holland	-	1,077	(-) 1,077
Roumania	17,835	-	(÷) 17,835
Switzerland	156	1,075	(-) 919
Other Countries:	4	6,573	(-) 6,569
Total.....	18,134	36,770	(-) 18,636

S W I N E

The greater part of the swine in the Old Kingdom of Hungary was of a type, peculiar to Hungary, called "Mangalica", a breed which has wool like bristles and yields lard and fat bacon. In recent years before the war the Hungarian Government had imported large numbers of Yorkshires and factories were established "concerned in the working-up of the flesh of porkers and with the placing upon the market of the finer streaky bacon so widely consumed in England."

The improved English breeds even before the war had become popular in Slovakia, Burgenland, Murji and Croatia-Slavonia, but in most of the Old Kingdom the native Hungarian type of swine prevailed, as indicated in the following table:

TABLE XXX

HUNGARY: CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF SWINE, 1911.

In the Different Districts that Comprised the Old Kingdom of Hungary.

District	Total Swine	Bacon Type *	Other Types
	Number	Number : Per Cent	Number : Per Cent
Republic of Hungary.....	3,191,868	2,878,322 : 90.2	313,546 : 9.8
Transylvania (Ceded to Roumania):	1,509,821	1,265,222 : 83.8	244,599 : 16.2
Slovakia (Ceded to Czechoslo- vakia.....	719,528	443,121 : 61.6	276,407 : 38.4
Ruthenia (Ceded to Czechoslo- vakia.....	85,339	79,278 : 92.9	6,061 : 7.1
Burgenland (Ceded to Austria)...	121,154	72,919 : 60.2	48,235 : 39.8
Croatia-Slavonia (Ceded to Yugoslavia).....	1,164,022	623,237 : 53.5	540,785 : 46.5
Murji (Ceded to Yugoslavia).....	61,524	41,271 : 67.1	20,253 : 32.9
Voivodina (Ceded to Yugoslavia):	726,577	687,653 : 94.6	38,924 : 5.4
Total.....	7,579,833	6,091,023 : 80.4	1,488,810 : 19.6

* Mangalica type of fat hog.

Most of old Hungary's pork surplus was shipped to Austria, including Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Galicia. The detailed foreign trade in swine was as follows:

TABLE XXXI

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN SWINE.
(Average 1911-15.)

Country	Imports (÷)	Exports (-)	Net
Austria.....	8,171	612,548	(-) 604,377
Bosnia.....	643	308	(÷) 335
Germany.....	275	---	(÷) 275
Italy.....	---	49	(-) 49
Roumania.....	572	38	(÷) 534
Other Countries.....	42	26	(÷) 16
Total.....	9,703	612,969	- 603,266

Pork Situation in 1921.

According to the census of 1920 there were 2,652,744 swine in the Republic of Hungary compared to 3,191,868 within the same territory in 1911. In 1921 there was a net import of swine into Hungary, mostly from Roumania as indicated in the table following:

TABLE XXXII

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN SWINE.

Country	Imports (÷)	Exports (-)	Net
Austria.....	-	9,751	(-) 9,751
Germany.....	-	730	(-) 730
Roumania.....	16,295	-	(÷) 16,295
Other Countries.....	-	89	(-) 89
Total.....	16,295	10,570	(÷) 5,725

It is probable that cheap pigs from Transylvania are beginning to penetrate Eastern Hungary.

SHEEP.

The final wool sheep - Merinos - are found for the most part on the Hungarian plains, largely on the large estates in the districts that are now known as the Republic of Hungary; Burgenland and Murji. These sheep were raised for their wool and when pasture was plentiful, as on the broad fields of the estates after the grain had been cut; it was profitable to graze sheep for wool or meat. But on the small peasant holdings a profit could be made only by turning the milk to account and for that reason the primitive coarse wool milk breeds Raczka and Czigaja were found among the peasants. The wool of these breeds is coarse, but still marketable. The young males are usually killed for their pelts

when four or five days old. These pelts which are similar to the well-known Karakul or to Persian lamb. However, the main source of revenue is derived from the milk chiefly manufactured into cheese.

These milk sheep were popular in Croatia-Slavonia, Transylvania, and Voivodina and to a lesser extent in Ruthenia and Slovakia. The greatest numbers of sheep in proportion to the population were found in Transylvania (680 sheep per 1000 inhabitants and in Voivodina where there were 433 sheep per 1000 inhabitants. See following table.

TABLE XXXIII

HUNGARY: CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF SHEEP, 1911.

In Different Districts that Comprised the Old Kingdom of Hungary.

District	:	:	SHEEP				:Per	
			Total	Merino	Raczka and Czigaja *	English and other types	:1000	inhab- itants
	:	:	Number	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number
Republic of Hungary	:	:	2,299,463	1,545,835	67.2	521,273	22.7	232,355
Transylvania (Ceded to Roumania)	:	:	3,528,766	424,549	12.0	2,905,075	82.3	199,142
Slovakia (Ceded to Czechoslovakia)	:	:	1,020,855	298,735	29.3	542,514	53.1	179,606
Ruthenia (Ceded to Czechoslovakia)	:	:	184,832	50,312	27.2	114,715	62.1	19,805
Burgenland (Ceded to Austria)	:	:	29,381	18,312	62.3	3,545	12.1	7,524
Croatia-Slavonia	:	:						
Ceded to Yugoslavia	:	:	850,485	33,018	3.9	801,472	94.2	15,995
Murji (Ceded to Yugoslavia)	:	:	23,113	17,137	74.2	3,982	17.2	1,994
Voivodina (Ceded to Yugoslavia)	:	:	611,277	104,571	17.1	477,486	78.1	29,220
Total	:	:	8,548,172	2,492,469	29.2	5,370,062	62.8	685,641

* Includes "Fat tail sheep" and Persian lamb of low grade.

The pre-war foreign trade in sheep of the Old Kingdom of Hungary is shown in the following table:

TABLE XXXIV

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN SHEEP.
(Average 1911-15.)

Country	Imports (÷)	Exports (-)	Net
Austria.....	2,661	88,857	(-) 86,196
Bosnia.....	149	1,945	(-) 1,796
Germany.....	-	5,681	(-) 5,681
Roumania.....	6,005	-	(÷) 6,005
Switzerland.....	-	4,038	(-) 4,038
Other Countries.....	87	236	(-) 149
Total.....	8,902	100,757	(-) 91,855

From a total number of 8,548,172 sheep before the war the Old Kingdom of Hungary exported only 91,855 or 1.1 per cent of the number recorded in the 1911 census.

Sheep Situation in 1920-21.

According to the census of 1911 there were 2,299,463 sheep in the territory now comprised within the present boundaries of Hungary or 302 per 1000 inhabitants. In 1920 there were 1,339,389 sheep or 169 per 1000 inhabitants. This is a decrease of 41.8 percent.

In 1921 the following import-export trade was carried on:

Country	Import (÷)	Export (-)	Net
Austria.....	-	4,406	(-) 4,406
Germany.....	14	6,016	(-) 6,002
Holland.....	-	455	(-) 455
Switzerland.....	-	390	(-) 390
Total.....	14	11,267	(-) 11,253

This export is 0.8 per cent of the 1920 census number.

HORSES.

For centuries horse-breeding has been one of the leading agricultural industries of Hungary. In the West, Southwest and Southeast (Voivodina) the larger, stronger and more energetic horses of a type suitable for carriage work were developed. In the Northern and Northeastern districts along the ranges of the Carpathians and among the mountain districts of Transylvania smaller, tough horses were found. On the central plains between the Danube and the Tisza in what is now the Republic of Hungary the popular types were light, medium sized, saddle and coach horses.

The whole horse breeding of the Old Kingdom centered about Government stables; but there were many private establishments. The favorite breeds of horses were English thoroughbreds, English half-bloods, Arabs, American trotters and to a less degree fast native breeds.

The manner in which the stallions, mares and geldings were distributed throughout the Old Kingdom is shown in the following table. The districts where breeding is most intensified is indicated by a higher ratio of mares.

TABLE XXXV

HUNGARY: CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF
HORSES (1911)

In different Districts that Comprised the Old Kingdom of Hungary.

District	HORSES							Per 1000
	Stallions		Mares		Geldings		Total	inhab-
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	itants.
Republic of Hungary.	69,834	7.9	531,494	60.1	282,504	32.0	883,832	116
Transylvania (Ceded to Roumania).....	31,583	6.2	270,830	53.0	208,053	40.8	510,466	98
Slovakia (Ceded to Czechoslovakia)....	9,736	4.0	110,694	45.5	122,671	50.5	243,101	82
Ruthenia, (Ceded to Czechoslovakia)....	839	2.1	19,752	49.7	19,124	48.2	39,715	69
Burgenland (Ceded to Austria).....	1,232	5.1	13,544	55.5	9,590	39.3	24,366	82
Croatia-Slavonia (Ceded to Yugoslavia)	20,296	6.8	205,054	58.5	124,700	35.6	350,050	134
Burji (Ceded to Yugoslavia).....	509	5.1	7,555	75.0	2,006	19.9	10,070	55
Voivodina (Ceded to Yugoslavia).....	29,934	10.4	169,295	58.5	89,951	31.1	289,180	205
Total.....	163,963	6.9	1,328,218	56.6	858,599	36.5	2,350,780	113

Most of the horses exported from Hungary were for military or breeding purposes. As was usual with other products of the agricultural industry in the Old Kingdom of Hungary, almost the entire export of horses went to Austria as shown in the following table:

TABLE XXXVI

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN HORSES
(Average 1911-15.)

Country	Imports (+)	Exports (-)	Net
Austria.....	911	37,329	(-) 36,418
Belgium.....	36	-	(+) 36
Bulgaria.....	-	559	(-) 559
Europe-Turkey.....	-	1,187	(-) 1,187
France.....	72	650	(-) 578
Germany.....	34	2,179	(-) 2,145
Greece.....	-	496	(-) 496
Italy.....	-	7,088	(-) 7,088
Roumania.....	77	4,173	(-) 4,096
Russia.....	32	477	(-) 445
Serbia.....	-	695	(-) 695
Other countries.....	36	173	(-) 137
Total.....	1,198	55,006	(-) 53,808

Horse Situation in 1920-21.

According to the census of 1911 there were 883,832 horses in the territory now comprised within the present boundaries of Hungary or 116 per 1000 inhabitants. In 1920 there were 685,345 or 86 horses per 1000 inhabitants. This is a decrease of 22.5 per cent.

In 1921 the following import-export trade was carried on:

TABLE XXVII

HUNGARY: FOREIGN TRADE IN HORSES, 1921.

Country	Imports(+)	Exports (-)	Net
Austria.....	-	3,150	(-) 3,150
Germany.....	-	3,532	(-) 3,532
Italy.....	-	2,357	(-) 2,357
Roumania.....	155	-	(+) 155
Yugoslavia.....	1,795	-	(+) 1,795
Other countries.....	2	524	(-) 522
Total.....	1,952	9,563	(-) 7,611

NOTE ON CONSUMPTION NORMS OF HUNGARY.

The Old Kingdom of Hungary produced a wheat and rye surplus that was almost completely absorbed by the Old Kingdom of Austria. The domestic Hungarian production and consumption balanced against net exports is given in "Das osterreichische Ernährungsproblem" prepared by the Austrian Food Ministry, based upon the records for 1909-13, is as follows:

Average Wheat and Rye Balance in Terms
of Flour.

	Short Tons
Net production (harvest less seed).....	4,112,771
Received through customs houses (net).....	89,931
Total.....	4,202,702
Shipped to Old Kingdom of Austria.....	1,349,566
Total Hungarian Consumption.....	2,853,136
Average yearly consumption of wheat and rye flour by each of Hungary's 20,886,487 inhabitants.....	273,2 lbs.
Consumption per capita per day.....	12 oz.

The Hungarian Department of Agriculture calculated their yearly per capita consumption to be:

Wheat 292.6 pounds x .75 =	219.5 pounds wheat flour
Rye 79.2 pounds x .75 =	59.4 pounds rye
Total.....	278.9 pounds wheat and rye flour.

The average difference between Austrian and Hungarian estimates is 6 pounds per capita per year. However, the yearly variation in consumption (includes hold over stocks) was very marked as brought out in the following table from Austrian sources:

TABLE XXXVIII

RESUME OF THE OLD HUNGARIAN KINGDOM: PRODUCTION, IMPORT AND EXPORT OF WHEAT, RYE AND FLOUR.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average 1909-13
	Thousand Acres.	Thousand Acres.	Thousand Acres.	Thousand Acres.	Thousand Acres.	Thousand Acres.
(a) Area seeded: (Wheat	8,799	9,375	9,162	9,576	8,533	9,089
(Rye	2,653	2,811	2,733	2,818	2,723	2,749
	Thousand Bushels.	Thousand Bushels.	Thousand Bushels.	Thousand Bushels.	Thousand Bushels.	Thousand Bushels.
(b) Production: (Wheat	125,014	181,135	120,077	134,042	167,349	169,643
(Rye	47,250	51,739	50,323	53,194	52,700	51,051
(c) Seed: (Wheat	26,168	27,881	27,247	28,477	25,377	27,030
(Rye	8,469	8,957	8,708	8,978	8,677	8,758
(d) Net Production of both wheat and rye	137,627	196,086	204,445	200,381	185,995	184,906
(e) Excess of Imports (+) or: exports (-) of grain trade with: 1) Countries: other than Austria:						
(Wheat	+ 16,780	+ 5,372	+ 2,018	- 111	+ 40	+ 4,848
(Rye	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2
2) Austria:						
(Wheat	- 8,770	- 12,751	- 16,837	- 17,251	- 18,413	- 14,804
(Rye	- 8,282	- 11,421	- 12,206	- 11,928	- 9,863	- 10,740
(f) Excess exports of grain wheat and rye	- 270	- 18,800	- 27,022	- 29,065	- 28,315	- 20,694
(g) Net yield of grain minus the net export of grain	137,357	177,286	177,423	171,316	157,679	164,212
	Thousand Short T.	Thousand Short T.	Thousand Short T.	Thousand Short T.	Thousand Short T.	Thousand Short T.
(h) Net surplus grain cal- culated to flour: wheat						
76.2%, rye 72%	3,058	3,968	3,976	3,829	3,512	3,669
(i) Exported to: Countries other than Austria:						
Austria:	22	21	12	14	36	21
Total	714	699	809	906	845	795
(j) Surplus remaining in Hungary for consump- tion and as trade and mill stocks wheat and rye	736	720	821	920	881	816
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
(k) Per capita consumption of wheat and rye flour (= j divided by 20,886- 437 wheat and rye flour:	222.3	311.0	302.1	278.6	252.0	273.2

Note: Above table is a translation of page 67 "Das Österreichische Ernährungsproblem"

As stated above the norm of flour consumption that was employed by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is 278.9 pounds of flour.

This is equivalent to 292.6 pounds of wheat and 79.2 pounds of rye. These amounts are assumed to have been the average consumption in grain for the entire Old Kingdom.

APPENDIX I

The Land Reform in The Republic of Hungary

By Digby A. Willson, United States Consul, Budapest, Hungary.

Dated June 22, 1923. Published by permission of the Department of State.

DIVISION OF ARABLE LAND- According to the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture the present reported arable land area of 14,055,532 acres could permit the use of 6,213,000 cadastral yokes or 9,008,850 acres for the four most important products in the following ratio:

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>AREA AVAILABLE</u>
Wheat	3,807,700 acres.
Rye	1,713,900 "
Barley	1,322,400 "
Maize	2,164,850 "

However, according to the final estimates given out for the past year only 4,950,709 cadastral yokes or 7,178,528 acres were utilized for the production of these four products. This total is divided as follows:

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>AREA ACTUALLY SOWN</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE IN available area and that actually sown</u>
Wheat	2,910,698 acres	897,002 acres
Rye	1,366,494 "	347,406 "
Barley	1,151,684 "	170,716 "
Maize	1,749,652 "	415,198 "

The condition above reported is one of the greatest problems with which the Ministry of Agriculture must cope, but it has been of recent years only that the producers have been made to appreciate the need of modern agricultural machinery if increased cultivation of the arable land area is to be made possible. However, the Ministry of Agriculture, fully appreciating the value of modern farm operating equipment claims the need of foreign moral and financial assistance before any real increase in the country's cultivation of agricultural products can be guaranteed. The majority of the farmers are not in a position to purchase automotive agricultural implements and, it is further claimed, that a greater production at the present time would only result in a demand by the neighboring states for an immediate payment in kind to cover reparations.

DISTRIBUTION OF CULTIVATED LAND- According to the figures obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, the cultivated area of Hungary on April 1, 1923 amounted to 16,118,899 cadastral yokes or 23,372,403 acres. In order to illustrate the distribution of this area the following tables have been prepared in this Consulate from official figures just recieved:

<u>CLASS OF ESTATES</u>	<u>NO. OF ESTATES</u>	<u>PERCENT- AGE</u>	<u>AREA IN CAD.YOKES</u>	<u>PERCENT- AGE</u>
Entailed estates	3,258	0.4	3,850,070	23.9
Estates fee simple	<u>782,523</u>	<u>99.6</u>	<u>12,268,829</u>	<u>76.1</u>
TOTAL	785,781	100.	16,068,899	100.

It is of importance to observe that the entailed estates amounting to only 0.4 percent of the total number of estates registered in Hungary

actually form 23.9 percent of the cultivated area of the country.

The number of estates given in the above table are divided, according to size, in the following manner:

SIZE OF ESTATES	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	AREA IN CAD. YOKES	PERCENT- AGE
Under 100 yokes	775,000	98.6	7,474,287	46.4
100-500 "	7,848	1.	1,695,744	10.5
500-1000 "	1,417	0.2	970,272	6.0
1000-5000 "	1,213	0.18	2,383,691	14.8
5000 yokes and over	<u>303</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>3,594,905</u>	<u>22.3</u>
TOTAL	785,781	100.	16,118,899	100.

Although the so-called estates under 100 yokes amount to 98.6 percent of the total number of estates claimed by the Ministry of Agriculture to be in present Hungary, the area totals only 46.4 percent or less than half of the cultivated area of the country.

The Land Reform Act aims to diminish the abnormal difference shown in the above comparison by distributing the larger estates among "war heroes", agricultural laborers, pensioned public employees, honorably discharged soldiers and public employees, graduate agriculturists, and others. An attempt has been made already to divide the land in accordance with the reform, but reports claim that the land actually given out was only leased because of the combined protest of the large landowners against a definite distribution without reimbursement.

According to the Statistical Bureau the large landowners who control the majority of the cultivated area of the country form only 1.4 percent of the total population of the country.

The following table will illustrate the distribution of the es-

tates in fee simple according to their size:

<u>SIZE OF ESTATES</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent- age</u>	<u>Area in Cad. Yokes</u>	<u>Percent- age</u>
Under 100 yokes	775,000	99.1	7,474,287	60.9
100 - 500 "	5,442	0.7	1,145,413	9.3
500 -1000 "	1,005	0.1	684,802	5.6
1000 -5000 "	938	0.09	1,815,354	14.8
5000 - and over	138	0.01	1,148,973	9.4
TOTAL	782,523	100.	12,268,829	100.

According to the Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance there are some entailed estates included in the above figures showing the estates in fee simple under 100 yokes in size, but no survey has been made which would clearly differentiate these. It is claimed, however, that such estates would amount to less than 30% of the total.

The figures given in Table No. XXXIX have been secured from the Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance in order to illustrate clearly the distribution of estates according to the division of the cultivated area, in cadastral yokes.

The survey shown on Table XXXIX illustrates that on April 1, 1923 there were 785,781 estates in Hungary with a total cultivated area of 16,118,899 yokes or 23,372,403 acres. The officials of the Ministry of Finance state that a total of 11,402,566 yokes or 16,533,721 acres of the cultivated area of the country is in a recognized improved condition and that the value of this area including farm buildings has been estimated at 5,625,000,000,000 Hungarian crowns. This declaration of the Finance Ministry officials is based on the values obtained from real estate dealers and the National Law Reform Tribunal.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE- The 1922 production and the estimated value of the most important agricultural products and by-products are summarized in the following table. This information was obtained from the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce on special request of the Consulate.

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>ESTIMATED VALUE</u>
Wheat	1,226,715 metric tons	245,342,900,000 Crowns
Rye	544,668 " "	76,253,576,000 "
Barley	454,529 " "	49,998,157,000 "
Oats	323,224 " "	45,251,402,000 "
Maize	825,379 " "	90,791,635,000 "
Potatoes	921,489 " "	36,859,552,000 "
Sugar beets	573,351 " "	8,026,908,400 "
Wine	443,635 " "	6,774,540,000 "
Lucerne	750,000 " "	22,500,000,000 "
Clover	400,000 " "	13,750,000,000 "
Beans	32,000 " "	4,480,000,000 "
Peas	6,000 " "	1,080,000,000 "
Broom corn	8,000 " "	4,500,000,000 "
 TOTAL	 6,508,990 metric tons	 605,608,670,400 Crowns
<u>BY-PRODUCTS</u>		
Alcohol	11,379 metric tons	12,000,000,000 Crowns
Sugar (beet)	67,645 " "	70,000,000,000 "
 TOTAL	 79,024 metric tons	 82,000,000,000 Crowns
 GRAND TOTAL	 6,588,014 metric tons	 687,608,670,400 Crowns

The Ministry of Agriculture has been endeavoring to educate the farming community of Hungary in the benefits which usually result from modern methods in agriculture. The majority of the farmers, however, still continue to follow the primitive methods of their ancestors although the soil chemists at the various experimental stations have proved their arguments in favor of modern scientific farming.

At the experimental station in Kalocsa, about 170 miles from Budapest, the wheat which has been scientifically planted this year will

amount to 16 quintals or $58\frac{2}{3}$ bushels to each yoke. The farmers have been invited to the station for the purpose of learning the methods employed in scientific farming, but they have refused thus far to accept the object lesson given by the Government soil chemists. Therefore, it is expected that the general production this year will remain around 9-10 quintals or from $33 - 36\frac{2}{3}$ bushels to each yoke, providing there is no drought.

Although Hungary is essentially an agricultural country it has been in recent years only that attempts have been made by the Ministry of Agriculture, through the establishment of experimental stations in various sections of the country, to study the possibilities of increased production, et cetera.

As an example of recent developments it will be sufficient to remark that for the first time in the history of the country's agriculture the government experts have experimented with autumn oats, and the results this year are reported to be far beyond all expectation.

The chief soil chemist of the Kalocsa Station has become a very strong advocate of the system of dry farming adopted in the United States. His experiments with various grades of paprika are extremely satisfactory, but he states that it will take some years before the farmers will ever attempt dry farming methods in the production of paprika or any other product.

HUNGARY:-- UTILIZATION OF LAND ON LARGE ESTATES AND SMALL HOLDINGS.

Estates:	Number of-Arable :		Gardens :		Meadows :		Vineyards:		Forests :		Cane :		Not under :		Total
	estates :	land :	estates :	land :	estates :	land :	estates :	land :	estates :	land :	estates :	land :	estates :	land :	
Entailed estates	3,258:	1,749:	1,000 :	Acres :	1,000 :	Acres :	1,000 :	Acres :	1,000 :	Acres :	1,000 :	Acres :	1,000 :	Acres :	5,475
Government Lands	21:	78:	1:	30:	1:	126:	(a)*:	14:	250						
Municipal Lands	1,024:	248:	3:	328:	6:	179:	8:	259:	1,031						
Foundation Lands	51:	128:	1:	77:	1:	70:	3:	34:	314						
Educational Fund Lands	29:	27:	(a)*:	13:	(a)*:	21:	(a)*:	8:	69						
Ecclesiastical Lands	359:	504:	3:	289:	3:	359:	9:	101:	1,268						
Private Hereditary	92:	625:	5:	299:	3:	425:	7:	80:	1,444						
Commonwealth Lands	1,452:	27:	(a)*:	519:	1:	208:	3:	81:	839						
Corporation Lands	230:	112:	2:	49:	4:	56:	1:	36:	260						
Entailed estates accord- ing to size:															
100 - 500 yokes	2,406:	132:	3:	339:	4:	145:	2:	157:	782						
500 -1000 "	412:	72:	1:	183:	2:	78:	2:	69:	407						
1000-5000 "	275:	275:	2:	230:	3:	176:	4:	118:	808						
over 5000 "	165:	1,270:	9:	852:	10:	1,045:	23:	269:	3,478						
Estates in fee simple	782,523:	12,035:	230:	2,543:	521:	1,271:	38:	808:	17,446						
According to size :															
Under 100 yokes	775,000:	7,826:	196:	1,243:	478:	300:	16:	569:	10,628						
100-500 yokes	5,442:	1,142:	9:	320:	19:	88:	8:	42:	1,628						
500-1000 "	1,005:	642:	6:	190:	8:	94:	4:	29:	973						
1000-5000 "	938:	1,568:	13:	481:	11:	417:	6:	86:	2,582						
over 5000 "	138:	857:	6:	309:	5:	372:	4:	82:	1,635						
Total Estates	785,781:	13,784:	245:	4,147:	540:	2,715:	69:	1,421:	22,921						
Total Estates according to size:															
Under 100 yokes	775,000:	7,826:	196:	1,243:	478:	300:	16:	569:	10,628						
100-500 "	7,848:	1,274:	12:	659:	23:	233:	10:	199:	2,410						
500-1000 "	1,417:	714:	7:	373:	10:	172:	6:	98:	1,380						
1000-5000 "	1,213:	1,843:	15:	711:	14:	593:	10:	204:	3,390						
over 5000 "	303:	2,127:	15:	1,161:	15:	1,417:	27:	351:	5,113						
(a)* Less than 500 acres.	785,781:	13,784:	245:	4,147:	540:	2,715:	69:	1,421:	22,921						

SUMMARY

Note: 1 cadestral yoke = 1.422 Acres. The equivalent used by Consul Willson in the foregoing pages is only approximately correct.

